INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO:

On the arrival of the last mail from Santa Fé, we gave the usual monthly melange of intelligence from New Mexico, amongst which was an item stating that an interview had taken place between the Governor of New Mexico and a body of Navajo Indians, the effect of which, it was believed, would be favorable to the peace and security of the country. Having been obligingly placed in possession of the particulars of this interesting and important meeting, we condense them into the following statement, and append thereto a valuable report respecting the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, prepared at the instance of Governor Calhoun by Mr. Greiner, Indian Agent, whose intelligence and devotion to duty are warmly acknowledged by his superior:

Some time after the return of Col. Sumner from the expedition to the Cañon of Cheille last fall, a message was received by Governor Calhoun from able to the peace and security of the country.

message was received by Governor Calhoun from a body of Navajo Indians, intimating their wish to see and confer with him. The Governor concluded to give them an interview, and the Pueblo of Jemez west of the Rio Grande was appointed as the place of meeting. Two hundred of the principal chiefs and men of the tribe came in, all well armed with bows and arrows. Besides the Governor, acting as ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, were Mr. Greiner and an interpreter. Col. E. V. Sumner, commanding the ninth military de partment, accompanied the party, as also Lieut.
McFerran, Major F. A. Cunningham, and Major
Blake, with his command of a squadron of dragoons.
They took quarters in the buildings of the pueblo.

On a subsequent day, mutually appointed, the in-terview commenced by the Governor's asking if the Navajos had come to comply with the treaty made with Col. Washington at the Cañon de Cheille this the Navajos replied that the treaty with Col. Washington had been made with only a small part of their people, and that those of them residing west of the Canon did not agree to it. They said, moreover, that whilst that treaty was being signed their chief Narbona was killed. Gov. Calhoun rejoined that the Navajo people had recognised the treaty, and the Government of the United States had approved of it. The Navajos, said the Governor, can either comply with it or not, as they please. If those who were present at the interview were not satisfied with the terms of it, they could have a free passage back to their own country without molesta-Pressed by these remarks of the Governor, the Indians urged that the chiefs who had made the treaty were dead. Gov. Calhoun then reiterated his question as to what was the motive of the Navajos in seeking an interview. The Americans wished to wipe out the past and begin again. The Washington treaty was the only one that they could re-

cognise.

These bold and decisive remarks produced a deep sensation among the Indians, leading the Governor. to suggest to them to retire a few hours and consider the subject among themselves. The Navajos accordingly retired, and after a stormy debate, in the course of which the terms of the treaty were severally explained to them by the Indian agent and interpreter, the Navajos concluded upon adopting the policy of delivering up their captives, restoring the property stolen from the Mexicans, and sending hostages to Santa Fe in evidence of their sincerity to comply with their obligations under the treaty, and of their wish for peace. Their people, they said, wished for peace, and, under the influence of this desire, they agreed to be bound by the send in their captives and the stolen property in sixteen days, which the Governor politicly extended to twenty-five. He also promised the hostages who should be sent to Santa Fe the best treatment in his power. Presents were then distributed to over two hundred of them, when the Indians danced a peace dance. Five of the leading chiefs went as hostages on the west bank of the Rio Grande, and who owns a large ranche on the west bank of the Rio Grande, and who owns a their other lands, and refuse to pay them damages. wards the Indians-that on the night of the arrival of these Navajos at the pueblo, five of their horses. were stolen by the Mexicans, and had not been recovered at our last advices.

As one of the favorable first fruits of this renewal of friendly relations with these active and dangerous Indians, might be mentioned the fact that on the first of January some five hundred Pueblo Indians from various pueblos came into Santa Fe to manifest their satisfaction at the adjustment of the difficulties with the Navajos. Of this large and interesting portion of the inhabitants of New Mexico, the reader will find much undoubtedly correct intelligence in the following report of Mr. GREINER: To his Excellency, Governor Calhoun,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, New Mexico:
Sin: In obedience to your instructions, I left Santa Fe
November 1st, 1861, to visit the Indian pueblos in the Rio
Abajo, accompanied by an Indian guide and an inter-

preter.
On the west bank of the Rio Grande, twenty-five miles below Santa Fe, stands the neat little pueble of Co-chiti. At the time of our arrival nearly all the inhabitants were out on a hunting excursion, in accordance with a custom, preparatory to celebrating the feast of the day of the dead. The young men of the village select a place where the game is supposed to be the most abundant, and form a circle some four or five miles in circumand form a circle some four or five miles in circumference, for the purpose of driving all the game within
the enclosure towards a common centre. No fire-arms
are allowed; but spoars, clubs, hoes, and stones are the
only weapons used upon these occasions. Every living
thing eatable is alike doomed to destruction; and as soon
as a hunter succeeds in killing any thing he is at once beset by all the women of the pueblo, who pursue him, and
if they succeed in capturing him or his fame, he is bound
to pay a forfeit of a basket of bread, a portion of meat, or
such articles as the women may require of him for the
feast.

The population of Cochiti is about four hundred, and The population of Cochiti is about four hundred, and the people are very honest and industrious. The buildings are in tolerable order, but many of them are unoccupied, or rented out to Mexicans. Twenty years ago the pueblo was crowded with their own people, but, from some cause unknown to themselves, their numbers continue to decrease rapidly. Their wheat crop will be a failure this year, but they will have an abundant supply of corn for themselves, and will have for sale about fifteen hundred bushels.

As soon as the principal men were advised of our arrival, we were at once invited to meet with them in their council room. After seating to them briefly the object of visiting them to be "to inquire into their condition, and to learn from them if we could be of any service to them," the Alcalde said :

About sixty years ago a Mexican named Donnigo Baca

About sixty years ago a Mexican named Donnigo Baca built a large house upon their lands and, called it Plaza Santa Cruz. They made a complaint to the Governor at Santa Fe, who, being unable to settle the difficulty, represented the case to the Government of Old Mexico, from whence it was referred to Spain for settlement. An order was issued from there to burn the house and for the Indians to take back their lands. The house was accordingly burnt, but Baca kept possession of the land.

Some time after this a new Governor was sent from Old Mexico, who became interested with Baca in these lands, who, after trying in vain to buy them for little or nothing, offering to pay in goods, under some pretext took two of their principal chiefs and lodged them in jail. Owing to the bad treatment received from their Mexican neighbors, many of the people of the pueblos. The chiefs who had been imprisoned, hopeless of regaining their liberty by any other means, at last consented to dispose of the lands, and were paid in horses, mules, burros, cattle, goods, &c. &c.—only a small number of the people of the pueblo agreeing to this disposition of their property. Through the influence of Baca, an Indian by the name of Huero, by going to Durango was made the Governor or Alcalde of the pueblo—Baca managing to get himself made capitan de guerre, or war captain. These two persons caused them much injury, by selling their lands and their stock, and the most beautiful portion of Pina Blanca, once their property, remains in the hands of the Bacas.

ince recovered their property.

They complain of the Mexicans who live among them that they steal their corn; that they refuse to pay any rent for living in their houses; that they are continually fomenting discord, and cause them to live unhappily in the pueblo; and they earnestly desire their removal from

among them.

The greatest harmony appears to exist among the Indians themselves, but there is a want of energy and determination on the part of the officers to enforce their laws. One of their number can read and write. They produced a paper from your Excellency warning them against disposing of their lands, and urging them to execute the laws of the pueblo with greater rigor than they

and they own large orchards of apples, plums, and peaches. The water of the Rio Grande is conducted by a large mother acequia for seven miles, and is used by them for

the purpose of irrigation.

All the Indians were busy in getting in their corn, vast quantities of which they were depositing upon the flat roofs of their houses to dry. Pumpkins and watermelons

quantities of which they were depositing upon the flat roofs of their houses to dry. Pumpkins and watermelons were piled in heaps upon every house.

We were cordially received by the principals, and at once repaired to the Governor's house, where the council was to be held. After stating the object of our visit, a very officious Indian, by the name of Juan Steven, introduced himself to us as the lawyer of the pueblo, and gave us to understand that he could read and write; that he was a great orator; and that all the business of the pueblo had to be conducted through him. This fellow caused us much trouble in his anxiety to "show off" as an orator, for we found it almost impossible to discover his meaning, as "he darkened counsel with a multitude of words."

After conferring among themselves, in the Pueblo language, for some time, they gave us to understand that "the king of Spain had given them their land a long time ago, for the benefit of themselves and their children; they had never sold a foot of it to their knowledge, but had always considered the land as given to them that they might settle themselves and be good Christians; and they asked to be protected in their rights and privileges. The Mexicans had taken possession of their lands at both ends of the Valley, until they had nearly one-third of it, and were now living upon it and planting it.

"They had made application to several Mexican Governor For redress, but never succeeded. Governor Castro and Governor Martinez had both cheated them out of

ernors for redress, but never succeeded. Governor Castro and Governor Martinez had both cheated them out of lands. They now ask that their lands may be restored to

During the Council Juan Steven said that before the Pueble Indians lived in pueblos, they were wild like the Camanches and Apaches, and lived by hunting the buffalo and the deer. This gave great offence to all the chiefs present, and

with much excitement they contradicted his statement. No greater affront can be offered a Pueblo Indian than to him with the "Gentiles," as the wild Indians are This Pueblo is in excellent condition. They allow no

Mexicans to live among them; have no disputes among themselves; their buildings are kept in good repair, and they are increasing in numbers. They can muster about two hundred warriors.

After complimenting them upon their prosperity, and the good feeling manifested towards us, we left them to visit the *Pueblo of San Felipe*, which is built on the west bank of the Rio Grande, thirty miles from Santa Fe. bank of the Rio Grande, thirty miles from Santa Fe.
On the top of a mesa, about one hundred feet above the
present village, may be seen the ruins of an old Pueblo,
in which the ancestors of these people used to live.
The population is between 400 and 500, and they own
about 125 horses, about 250 head of cows and oxen, and
about 1,500 head of sheep and goats, and a large number

of burros. A fine orchard of apples, peaches, and plums belonging to them stands upon the opposite bank of the river, and is well taken care of. Their wheat crop has falled this season, but they have raised large quantities of corn.

About three hundred and twenty cattle belonging to said, wished for peace, and, under the influence of this desire, they agreed to be bound by the treaty made with Col. Washington. This desirable end attained, they were introduced to Col. Summer, whom they incessantly eyed, and whose martial bearing evidently much impressed them. They agreed to send in their captives and the stelen property in answer was at once brief and carnest. "Why should we have an objection to take an oath or not, the send in their captives and the stelen property in

to Santa Fe. It is matter of regret—whilst it goes large amount of stock, turns his cattle out to graze upon to show the spirit and behavior of the Mexicans to-

amount of ground cultivated.

Being asked if they had any difficulties among them-

selves as to the rights of property, they said "That every one in the Pueblo knew his own rights and the laws that governed them, and all were bound to obey them. The poor man was bound to respect the rich man; the rich man in return helped the poor man. They all got along well, for they were united togther and helped one another."

We left this Pueblo much pleased with the people, and made our way to the Puchlo of Santa Anna, which is located on the North bank of the Jemes River, five miles west of the Rio Grande, and contains a population of be-tween 5 and 600. It is well constructed, clean, and neat, and the people are very industrious. They own about 125 horses, about 225 head of cattle, and large flocks of sheep and goats. Their orchards abound in apples, peaches, and plums, and they raise large quantities of melons and pumpkins. They will have on hand, besides what they use for their own consumption, about 1,500 oushels of corn.

The river Jemes, upon which they depend to irrigate their lands, surrounding the Pueblo, was entirely dry during the last summer, and their Jemes lands produced othing this season.

They own a fine large body of land on the Rio Grande upon which they have built a village of adobes, in which they live during the summer while attending to raising their crops and guardies their their crops and guarding their cattle. Fortunately these lands have produced abundantly this season. The alcalde lands have produced abundantly this season. The alcaide and a number of the young men accompanied us from the village on the Rio Grande to the Pueblo, where we met all the principal men in council.

After being seated, we told them we were glad to meet with them, to see the industrious habits of their people;

that at their village on the river we saw their women making tenajos, their old men making baskets, their young men gathering in their crops. We had come to their Pueblo, and we saw corn drying on every house, horses and mules in every corral, and happy children playing in every the Jemes river belong to the three Pueblos, Jemes, Silla,

The alcalde said he was happy to hear our praises; it ounded pleasant in his ears; they had their

The alcassat in his ears; they had their difficulties now, it was true, but he had seen the time when this was the bappiest Pueblo in the Territory.

Their Mexican neighbors caused them much trouble. They pay no regard to the rights of the Pueblos; they trespass upon their grazing lands, cut down their timber, and, although complaints had been made again and again to the Government, no attention had been paid to them.

A Mexican by the name of Montoya had seized upon a piece of their land and planted it. They brought suit against him at court, and judgment was given in their favor. Soon afterwards Montoya went to Old Mexico. About three years ago his wife claimed the land again as the property of her husband, and sold it to another person. The case was again given into the hands of a lawyer, who neglected to bring the suit properly, and so the matter stands.

Another Mexican by the name of Marcus Baca is also laying claim to their land on the Rio Grande, which they

Another Mexican by the name of Marcus Baca is also laying claim to their land on the Rio Grande, which they can prove they have owned for a long time, and they do not want to lose it. They say they have the documents to prove their title to the land. The courts have never rendered them any assistance in allaying their troubles. They are very anxious to place their business in the hands of the Governor, or an agent, or in the hands of some one in whom they can confide, so that they may have justice done them. The documents they wish to have transtice done them. The documents they wish to have translated are dated 1709, 1755, 1773, 1779, 1819, 1823, and

others of a later date.

They have no trouble concerning their lands on the Jemes River; all the claims being laid upon those on the Rio Grande.

Rio Grande.

They had been waiting for a long time for an agent to come and visit them, as they wished to lay their grievances before him, and they wanted his advice. An Indian by the name of Vicente Unnuahus, a very intelligent man, who can read and write, but who had become a cripple from the effects of rheumatism, appeared to be the most influential man in the Pueblo. Mexicans are not

At the close of the council we told them that what they had said would be laid before your Excellency, and some

all night listening to them "spinning yarns" about Indian fights, buffalo hunts, &c., &., as they sat around the fire until midnight, we dropped asleep upon our buffalo robes, and were roused up about daylight in order to visit the Pueblo of Jemes, twelve miles west, on the Jemes river. The alcalde of Santa Anna kindly consented to accompany us, and to pilot us over the road.

e crossed the Jemes River, which is nearly half a mile wide, but with not sufficient water in it to cover its bed. Sand-hills, buttes, and mounds of every description are piled up in every direction, and we passed over the road where the sand lay in ridges like the waves of the sea. The country is very rough and barren, producing nothing but stunted cedar and pinon trees.

About half-way to the end of our journey, our attention

About half-way to the end of our journey, our attention was attracted by the Indian guide exclaiming "Navajoes." Looking up on the side of a high mountain, we discovered two mounted Indians, evidently watching us. As we were in the Navajo country, we felt uneasy lest there might be a number of them on the opposite side of the mountain, and as there were only three of us in company we began to entertain fears that the Indian Department was about to suffer an irreparable loss. As we approached, the two Indians came down the mountain, and we discovered they were well armed with rifles and bows and

We felt much relieved, however, as they advanced and extended their hands, and informed us that they were a delegation sent out by the Pueblo of Jemes to welcome us. As we had only crossed the Rio Grande the day before, we were at a loss to know how they knew any thing of our contemplated visit, as we had not given them notice of any such intention. We here learned that it is the custom with every Pueblo, when any thing occurs of importance to them as a people, to send out their young men mounted upon their fleetest horses to the next Pueblo with the intelligence, which Pueblo sends off to the next one in the same manner; thus establishing a complete line of telegraphs. By this means a direct commu-We felt much relieved, however, as they advar next one in the same manner; thus establishing a complete line of telegraphs. By this means a direct communication is kept up with all the Pueblos in the Territory. Soen after these two Indians joined us the alcalde, with his silver-headed cane, came to inform us that his people were awaiting our arrival. We quickened our pace, and soon came within sight of the Pueblo. All the warriors, dressed in their finest-apparel, mounted upon their best horses, came out to meet us full tilt, charging up to us at full speed, poising their spears, firing their guns, shouting and whooping, with every demonstration of an Indian battle. Onward we rode at full speed, the women and children having all gathered outside the village to welbattle. Onward we rode at full speed, the women and children having all gathered outside the village to welcome our arrival. Proud of such a demonstration, and becoming excited at the scene, the mule upon which I was riding, forgetting she was nothing but a mule, attempted to put in an extra touch by way showing off, and striking her foot against a rock down she tumbled to the ground, and over her head went the rider, to the admiration and astonishment of every beholder. Never since Jemes has been a Pueblo has there been such a feat of horsemanship exhibited, and the performance was received with shouts of applause.

We were ushered into the Pueblo with every der tion of rejoicing, and at once went into council. We told them that we had come to pay them a visit; that we wished to make their acquaintance; that we came to look after their interests; that whatever intelligence they saw fit to communicate we should be happy to receive; and if we could be of any service to them, they might command

we could be of any service to them, they might command us to the best of our ability. Hosta, a very fine-looking and intelligent man, said, "That his people had much trouble with their Mexican neighbors, who had unjustly deprived them of their lands, and they wished to get them back. They had beem imposed upon for a long time. About ninety years ago, one of their most influential chiefs was sent to Santa Fe to represent their grievances to the Governor. The Governor imprisoned him and sent him down to El Paso; and he

has never been heard of since.

They had a suit with a Mexican named Raffael Garcia. who was living upon the north part of their land. The land was ordered to be measured, and declared to belong to the Pueblo. Garcia said the measure was not legal refused to give up the land, and is still living upon it. refused to give up the land, and is still living upon it.

On the south part of their land one of their people sold a large piece of land to a Mexican for a yoke of cattle; while another piece of land was sold for a pair of pantaloons; the people of the Pueblo having no knowledge of such fraudulent sales for a long time after. The people of Jemes contend that all the lands on the Jemes river were given by the king of Spain to the ancestors of the present Pueblos of Jemes, Silla, and Santa Anna, and they say their documents will prove it upon investigation.

The ruins of the old Pueblo of Jemes can be seen seven miles north of the present one, but none of their old necessariance.

miles north of the present one, but none of their old peo ple can recollect when it was occupied. The depredations of the Navajoes compelled them to abandon the lands around the old Pueblo. The hot springs are in this neighborhood; and the Indians valued the land highly, as it produced fine pasturage for their stock.

it produced fine pasturage for their stock.

The lands upon which they now live were given them so as to form a settlement from the Via to the Silla lands. Their documents are deposited with those of Santa Anna. About a league and a half from the Pueblo they own a mall valley upon which they used to graze their ani

There are at present a few of the people of the old Pueblo of Pecos now living in Jemes, which Pueblo was dethem for the pasturage.

A large mother account belongs to the Pueblo, and all are at liberty to take water from it, in proportion to the same language. The people of Pecos were forced to abansame language. The people of Peoos were forced to abandon their Pueblo on account of the depredations of the Mexicans.

The streets in Jemes are kept very clean, the houses are well built, and all the people appear to live very com-fortably. They own about 200 head of horses, 225 cows and oven, and 300 goats. They have also fine orchards of apples, plums, and peaches, and large quantities of melons and pumpkins. The population is about 700. We found it rather difficult to get away from this Pueblo; nearly every house had provided something for us to eat, and all were anxious for us to enter, if but for a few minutes.

As we had sent word to the Pueblo of Silla that we would meet them in the afternoon, we left the kindhearted people of Jemes and proceeded on our way. This Pueblo is located half-way between Jemes and Santa Anna, on the banks of the Jemes river, half way from either place. About twenty of the principal men came out to meet us, and to escort us into their village, well mounted, finely dressed in red cloth striped with black, and were all large, well-formed, fine-looking men. All the bells in the Pueblo were rung at our entrance, and it appeared to be a general holyday among the people. The council-room was crowded, and all appeared to be deeply interested in the proceedings.

The alcalde said that a Mexican by the name of San-

doval had taken possession of the northwest part of their land, (the best part,) claiming that he had bought it forty

It appeared that the Indian who sold him the land was employed as a herder by Sandoval; that some of the stock was missing; that Sandoval held the Indian respon-sible for the loss; and the Pueblo land was taken by Sandoval in reparation for the loss of his stock, without the consent of the Pueblo.

The Mexicans cause them much trouble, by letting

and Santa Anna, and that their documents will prove it, and that not a foot of land has ever been sold with the consent of the Pueblo.

Owing to the drought last summer the Jemes river be

owing to the drought last summer the Jemes river became entirely dry, and nearly all their crops were lost for
want of irrigation. Only a small patch has produced any
corn. The Pueblo is small, containing about 300 inhabitants, and is located in a very barren spot.

In reply to a question, "If they were contented? They
said, "What God gave them they always tried to be contented with." They have raised this season a few apples,
plums, and peaches, but nearly all their grain crop has
failed. It is very doubtful whether there will be sufficient
corn to supply them until another crops as he raised failed. It is very doubtful whether there will be sufficient corn to supply them until another crop can be raised. They own about fifty head of horses and mules and a few cattle and goats. They ask for the power to take up the stock trespassing upon their lands to hold as security until damages are paid. We told them we should represent all damages are paid. We told them we should represent all they said to your Excellency, and every exertion would be made to render them justice. They all appeared to be pleased with the council, and we left them highly gratified at our reception. We were escorted out of the Pueblo for about a mile by the principal men, where they bid us an affectionate adios. We had a beautiful moonlight ride down the banks of the Jemes river, and arrived safely at Santa Anna, where we slept the remainder of the night. We were awakened before daylight the next morning by the Indian women grinding corn and wheat for the day's consumption. The Indian mills are formed by stones of different degrees of fineness, being fastened in boxes, which are placed upon the floor, and the grain is rubbed with a stone in the hand upon the several stones in the boxes until the flour becomes very fine, when it is well sifted and ready for baking. Some of the whitest wheat broad ever seen has been made of flour ground in this way. The Indians pull some of their corn before it is ripe, and put it away to dry in the husk, when it is either boiled with meat or roasted over the fire on the cob, and makes excellent eating. Pumpkins roasted whole are also makes excellent eating. Pumpkins roasted whole are also a favorite article of food.

As we were about leaving the Pueblo, Vicente Unnu hua told us that his people had been in the habit of trading with the Camanches, and had now in their possession a number of mules, which were claimed by the Mexicans on

After much trouble they succeeded in wresting the plan would be devised to remedy the evils under which in former times to keep all the animals for trade with the labored.

They were much pleased, and after staying with them wild Indians, even if others could prove ownership by the brand. He was directed to keep all, the animals now in possession of the Pueblo until an agent could investigate the claims. Our "hosts" refused to receive any pay for keeping us, stating that when they visited Santa Fe the Governor's table was always free to them, and it would be very strange if they could not keep us a day or two without compensation. All the village turned out to see our departure, and the Capitan de Guerre ordered out wenty of his young men on their best horses and divided them into two bands, to give us an imitation of an Indian fight. Every fellow was full of fun, and the horses appeared to take as much interest in the scene as their riders. Down steep precipices, up the sides of steep buttes, over sand-hills, running, jumping, charging, shouting, and whoop-ing; every minute we expected to see some of them un-horsed, but it is no easy task to throw an Indian out of his saddle.

by the hand, and bade us farewell, leaving two of their number to accompany us to the next Pueblo of Sandia, five number to accompany us to the next Pueblo of Sandia, and miles below the crossing of the Rio Grande. This Pueblo is very compactly built, and some of the very best land in the territory belongs to its people. They claimed to have owned originally a league and half of land each way from the Pueblo on the river.

Some years ago they gave to some poor Mexicans a portion of their land to cultivate, with the understanding that

tion of their land to cultivate, with the understanding that the Mexicans were to return them a proportion of the crop raised for the use of the land. Every year afterwards the Mexicans paid less and less rent, until at last they refused to pay any thing, and now they claim their land as their own property. This Pueblo is built upon the main road leading from Santa Fe to Albuquerque, and consequently many people stop among them. A number of Mexicans are living among them and annoy them exceedingly, and they are very anxious to get rid of them. This is the only Pueblo in which any drunkenness has been exhibited and is to be accounted for form the foot that is the only Pueblo in which any drunkenness has been exhibited, and is to be accounted for from the fact that many of the Indians are engaged in distilling brandy from grapes. They own fine vineyards, and the crop this year has been very abundant. One of the principal men is engaged in selling liquor in the Pueblo, and has made himself rich by the traffic. He entered the council much intoxicated, and at first was inclined to be rather insolent. toxicated, and at first was inclined to be rather insolent. Seeing we were not disposed to put up with his insolence, he at once apologized, and said, as an excuse for selling liquor, that he had a license from the Governor. He was ordered to produce it at once, and, after being absent for some time, he returned with two "old election proclamations," as his authority to sell. He was advised to give up the husiness: that it was advised to give up the business; that it was doing much harm to the Pueblo; that he was violating the law; and that, if he continued the traffic, he would have to be punished. This fellow has much influence, and is the leader of a large

party in the Pueblo.

Owing to the sale and distillation of liquor, the people of this Pueblo are evidently decreasing in numbers and declining in prosperity. They own a fine grove of timber on the river and several fine orchards. They complain very much that the Mexicans graze their stock upon their very much that the Mexicans graze their stock upon their best pasture lands, and will not allow them compensation. We left Sandia neither pleased with the Pueblo nor its inhabitants, and crossed the Rio Grande again at Albu-querque, on our way to Isletta, one of the richest Pueblos in the territory, and put up with Ambrosio, a very wealthy and influential Indian, who had formerly been the Governor. He owis a large body of land, fine orchards and vineyards, which we found to be in admirable order.

Last year ie sold \$2,000 worth of fruit and wine. His

orchards and vineyards are enclosed with high adobe walls, and he trees and vines are kept well watered by wans, and not dees not vine and the same according through them.

The population is about seven or eight hundred. They own about four or five hundred horses and mules; as many cattle; many sheep and goats; and some ten or twelve orchards, and a number of vineyards.

Their cops have all produced well this season. They

wish to hive an order from the Governor, by which they could show that they had the power to enforce their own laws in the Pueblo; they wish to have the power to take up the stock that is continually trespassing upon their lands, and to keep them until damages are paid, and they

lands, and to keep them until damages are paid, and they do not waft the Mexicans to live in their Pueblo. There are at preent eight or ten Mexican tenants, and two that own house among them.

The citiens of Pardea, who live above them, cause them much trouble, by taking water from their acequia, which belongs ciclusively to them. Every year the Mexicans continue t encroach upon their lands, and they ask the Government to protect the Pueblos in their rights.

Some of the Mexicans were in the habit of coming into the puebloto gamble on Sundays, and were ruining their young men. They were advised to enforce their own laws with rigor, and to punish all who broke their laws.

We left lietta highly pleased with the evidence of prosperity we biheld on every hand, and returned to Santa Fe, travellint three days in the midst of a violent rain and snow stom.

and snow stom.

The Pueble of Los Lantes, five miles below Isletta, or the Rio Grance, has ceased to be governed by Indians, the Mexicans having crowded them out until they had succeeded in getting nearly all the Indian property into This pueblo is the most southern one on the Rio Grande

in this Territory.

Every pueblo we have visited complained earnestly of the encroachments of the Mexicans upon their lands. wherever the Mexicans succeed in getting into a pueblo, they cause the Indians trouble, sow dissensions among them, introduce liquor and gambling among them, and pay no regard to their rights of property. To these causes may be attributed the destruction of the Pueblo of Pecos and the decline of the pueblos of Los Lantes and Picuris.

All the pueblos we have visited are built with streets

running parallel with each other; the houses constructed of adobes, two stories high, the upper story disposed re-treatingly upon the first, the entrance in all cases being through the roof by a trap door, to which access is had by ladders, which are seen leaning against every house,

and which can be drawn up at pleasure.

The men in the summer wear nothing but a shirt and breech cloth; in the winter they add a blanket or buffalo robe, and leggings made of deer skin, and shoes made of the same material. Their long black hair is tied behind with a red riband, and in front is worn covering the fore-head, cut even with the eyebrows, and they are extremely proud if they can ornament their eyebrows with vermil-lion. They are very fond of red paint, and use it very freely upon their faces on great occasions. Beads are highly prized by them, and are worn around the neck and

worked into their holyday dresses.

The women wear a dark colored shawl or blanket called manta, which, covering one shoulder, is drawn under the other, and is fastened around the waist by a belt, leaving other, and is fastened around the waist by a belt, leaving the arms free and bare. Their dresses are short, coming just below the knee. They have very small feet, upon which they wear a neat boot made of deer skin. They also wear leggings made of the same material, which, being left small at the ankle, continues to increase in size until they become twice the size of the leg, when they disaptrate the size of the leg, when the size of they become twice the size of the leg, when they disappear under the manta. They wear no rebosas like their Mexican neighbors, but leave their heads always uncovered. Many of them may be called handsome. Glossy black hair, sparkling eyes, beautiful white teeth, and dimpled cheeks are common to all of them. The virtue of the Pueblo women is not even tarnished by a suspicion. During the summer the children run around the pueblos without any clothing whatever.

out any clothing whatever.

All the Pueblo Indians pull their beards out by the roots; those in the Rio Arriba pull out their eyebrows like the wild Indians; but those living in the Rio Abajo suffer their eyebrows to grow.

Eagles are caught in the mountains and kept in cages

in many of the pueblos, for their feathers are highly prized and worn in the hair as ornaments. prized and worn in the hair as ornaments.

In every pueblo we visited, before we transacted any business the best provisions that could be furnished was placed before us. Roast pumpkins, frijoles, Chile Colorada, tortillas, eggs, mutton, venison, and wheat bread would be placed upon our little tables, Mexican fashion, and to which we generally paid ample justice. The Indians have no regular time for meals; all eat when they are hungry, which happens, however, generally but once

Clerk of the Church, or Sexton.

The Alcalde regulates every thing relating to the police of the pueblo.

adviser, to whom the people apply when brought in col-lision with their neighbors.

The Council is composed of twelve of their oldest and most influential men, and they decide upon all matters connected with the pueblo of a difficult nature. The Capitan du Guerre, or War Captain, trains all the young men in feats of arms, leads all their hostile expe-

itions, and is looked upon as the commander-in-chief. The Clerk of the Church attends to the religious cere The Clerk of the Church attends to the religious ceremonies in the absence of the priest, and takes charge of
the church. All these officers are elected annually, and
carry silver-headed batons as the insignia of their office.
When any thing of importance occurs that is of public
interest to the pueblo, or a public meeting is desired, a
crier ascends to the top of the governor's house, and gives
notice to all the people, sometimes accompanied by a
speech of an hour's duration.

Nearly all the Pueblos manufacture a species of pottery
called tenaios, which they trade off for other articles need-

Nearly all the Pueblos manufacture a species of pottery called tenajos, which they trade off for other articles needed in the pueblo.

These Indians smoke cigaritos made of corn husk twisted like a cigar, in which is enclosed a small quantity of punche, or Mexican tobacco, and which they greatly prefer to the pipe. Watermelons are kept by them until Christmas by being hung up in a dry place.

The honesty of the Pueblo Indians is remarkable. Any of them can get credit for what they ask for, and scarcely an instance is known of one of them being cuilty of a

One of the most pleasing and promising traits in the

One of the most pleasing and promising traits in the character of these people is the kindness and affection with which they treat their old people. The best seats in their public meetings and the choicest articles of food are always provided for them, and the greatest deference is paid to their opinions.

Although these people show so much kindness to their friends, they are more fierce in war than even the wild Indians. Many of them own fine rifles, and all of them use the bow and arrow and the spear. They seldom leave home without being well armed.

home without being well armed.

When a man dies in the pueblo leaving a wife and when a man dies in the passession of all the property in trust for the children. When the husband and wife both trust for the children. When the husband and wife both die leaving children, the property is equally divided among all the children. When a son gets married, having father and mother living, a piece of ground is set apart for him to cultivate, and if any stock can be spared it is for him to cultivate, and if any stock can be spared it is given to him. The wife gets the same from her parents, excepting the stock. When the parents die, an equal division is made of all the property, and the amount received as marriage portions is deducted from their snare and divided among the unmarried brothers and sisters. When a man dies having neither wife nor children, his property is divided among his brothers and sisters or his nearest relatives. When a man dies wishing to divide his property in a particular manner among his friends, the Alcalde of the pueblo is called in, witnesses are summoned, and he dictates how he wishes his property disposed of,

and his will is always respected.

Having thus submitted all the intelligence I have been enabled to gather regarding the condition, customs, manners of the Pueblo Indiansin New Mexico, I remain your Excellency's most obedient, humble

JOHN GREINER, Indian Agent, New Mexico.

M. KOSSUTH AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

On account of an oversight, not the fault of this office, in misplacing some of the sheets of the correspondence relating to M. Kossuth which was communicated to the House of Representatives on Friday week, the following letter did not appear in

Mr. Consul Hodge to Mr. Webster. MARSEILLES, OCTOBER 14, 1851.

MARSELLES, OCTOBER 14, 1851.

SIR: Owing to the unexpected visit at this port of Mr.

Kossuth, ex-Governor of Hungary, an unpleasant duty
devolves on me to place before the Government, which I
shall do in a frank manner, the details of this affair. He being the Nation's guest, as he is under the flag, the peo-ple of the United States will naturally inquire why he did not proceed direct to our country, in lieu of giving the preference to England, which he admits was always his intention. In his appeal to the people he pretends, after remaining a few days in London, it was his intention to rejoin the steamer at Gibraltar, if it had not been that Capt.

Long and myself had asserted "he was compromitting us and the flag of the United States."

On the arrival of the Mississippi, Mr. Kossuth sent to me two letters, one to the Prefect of this Department, dated 27th September; (it was intended, no doubt, to be 26th, as the steamer arrived on Friday afternoon, 26th September and the Hungarians were on shore that evening;) the other to myself; both requesting permission to proceed through France to England. I waited on the Prefect. As the could not grant the request, I asked him to telegraph the Government; soliciting this favor also to Mr. Rives, United States Minister at Paris, informing him that Mr.

was here. Both were granted.

As Madame Kossuth complained of the sea voyage, l asked, unsolicited, permission for Mr. K.'s family and suite to land and take lodgings on shore. After a little hesita-tion, under my responsibility that he would not quit Mar-seilles by land, or endeavor to disturb the public terr seilles by land, or endeavor to disturb the public tranquillity, it was granted. I then asked a like indulgence for all, fifty-eight in number. In this I found some difficulty; it was, however, accorded, and I became responsible for the entire number, composed of peoples of all countries, many of whom had never been in Hungary. These favors were granted as a compliment to the United States. Mr. Kossuth did not ask for any but his immediate family to pass through France. Lieut. Nelson, of the frigate, came ashore in the boat to obtain pratique; then to call on me to deliver the letters and to invite me to then to call on me to deliver the letters and to invite me to visit Capt. Long. He told me that an officer of the police was waiting at the health office to go on board to examine the Hungarian passports. I instantly replied, "I will not permit any police officer to go on board of the frigate." I told the Prefect of this officer's intention; that I could not consent to such a visit on board of a national vessel. He replied that it was merely to see the stran-gers and take their passports. I continued inflexible, and observed, "I will bring on shore the passports, and I am responsible for M. Kossuth and all the strangers, but no officer can tread on board of a United States steamer." He then gave up the point. I think if the Prefect had rigidly carried out his instructions, as he had advice of the departure from Spezzia, not one would have been ermitted to land before an answer was received from Paris, as not one had a passport from a French authority

Paris, as not one had a passport from a French authority in Turkey.

Saturday evening, 27th September, in less than thirty hours, (not, as Mr. Kossuth writes to me, no answer was given before the third day,) the Prefect informed me, being at a small party at his house, that he had written to me that the telegraph announced the refusal: the letter I found on my return home.

The following morning (Sunday) I waited on M. K. and informed him of the refusal. He appeared annoyed, and I gave him the letter addressed to me by the Prefect, dated the preceding day, 27th September, which he, without asking me, published in the Socialist paper "Le Peuple." I remained some time talking on different subjects. He expressed an intention of paying me a visit. We proceeded, ple." I remained some time talking on different subjects. He expressed an intention of paying me a visit. We proceeded, accompanied by two or three officers, in half uniform, to my mansion, more than half a mile from his hotel. He was recognised by some bowing, with an occasional shake of the hand, but no other demonstration. I pointed out to him, in showing my new mansion, the apartments I had intended for his family, as it was my intention that the nation's guest should be mine. After an agreeable visit we returned by another way, walking through several prominent streets; on arriving near his hotel I saw, which appeared singular, that the crowd was commencing. I have since heard that soon after I announced the refusal, it was promulgated, which caused the assembling of the people, a proof how readily a collection of partisans can be found. It could have only been known from himself, and communicated to his suite, as I had not spoken of it on Sunday. and to which we generally paid ample justice. The Indians have no regular time for meals; all eat when they are hungry, which happens, however, generally but once a day.

The Indians can form no idea of time, numbers, or distance; and it is almost impossible to derive information where it is necessary to convey an estimate of either. All the Pueblos scalp their enemies in war, and these trophies are highly prized as evidence of the bravery of their warriors. They have six dances, for which they paint and decorate themselves in the most fantastic manner—the Montezuma, the Green Corn, the Buffalo, the Deer, the Cavallida, and the Metaschino dances.

Every Pueblo has one large Catholic church and two estuffas. The churches are always well filled on Sundays and feast days, for the most devout Catholics in this Catholic country are the Pueblo Indians.

It could have only been known from himself, and communicated to his suite, as I had not spoken of it on Sunday. There was no crowd at his door when we left the hotel, but all collected between that time and the embarking. Mr. K. in his letter to me, says: "You know I did not even leave the hotel, in order that I might not provoke any manifestation of that sympathy." His officers were constantly in the street, or at public places, as if to excite what he calls sympathy. There were no orders frem the Prefect, and no intention to request them to return on board. Mr. K. told me he intended to go to the steams that the calls sympathy would not be more comfortable on shore. He replied: "As I cannot go by land to England, and the expenses are too heavy for me on shore, I prefer to go on board." Their luggage had been sent to the steamer, and, if my memory serves me, the children also. I accompanied him the health of the could have only been known from himself, and communicated to his suite, as I had not spoken of it on Sunday. Montezuma, the Green Corn, the Buffalo, the Deer, the Cavallida, and the Metaschino dances.

Every Pueblo has one large Catholic church and two estuffas. The churches are always well filled on Sundays and feast days, for the most devout Catholics in this Catholic country are the Pueblo Indians.

The estuffas are circular, built of adobes, from six to eight feet high, about one hundred and twenty feet in circumference, with neither doors nor windows, and are only accessible from above through the flat roofs. Upon these roofs many of their dances are performed. Within the interior their secret councils are held, and important public business transacted. Fires are always lighted and kept burning during their meetings—the only reason for which they give is that Monteauma desired them to keep up the castom. Since the destruction of the Peecs pueblo the secred fire that was kept constantly burning bas gone out, and the other Pueblos look upon that everemony as idolatry. None of the Pueblos worship the sun, as has been stated by many, but they adore the power that made it. The principal officers of the Pueblos are, an Alcalde, or Gobernador, a Cacique, a Capitan de Guerre, and a Clerk of the Church, or Sexton.

The Alcalde regulates every thing relating to the police. dout; the people assembled and took possession of the Café, which was filled with red republicans. The excite-ment was great; the police feared trouble; the Hun-

The Cacique is one of the Council, and is a sort of legal | garians were taken out of the Café through a back door. garians were taken out of the Cafe through a back door. That evening the Prefect, owing to the scenes around the steamer, singing of inflammatory songs, music, banners, encouraged from the steamer, and united with the Cafe Bodout affair, wrote to me the letter dated 28th September, which induced me to address Capt. Long very early the following morning, to prevent, as I feared trouble. His answer is dated 30th September.

Mr. K., not satisfied with the crowds, the one hundred hoats, the vivas songs because her seeing how here.

Mr. K., not satisfied with the crowds, the one hungred boats, the vivas, songs, banners, &c., seeing how he had excited the people, sent to the paper "Le Peuple" lis letter to the Prefect, mine from said gentleman, merely but to him for perusal, not imagining that he would publish it, or, in fact, any articles, as he knew I was responsible for his proceedings. These letters appeared in "Le Peuple," with some of the most virulent, scurrillous articles I had ever seen published in a French paper. After the demonstrations of "sympathy" which had been shown, what could be, I may say, what was intended to be the effect of the publication of this letter of refusal? Is it possible to doubt? In the evening the note dated 29th September was received from the Prefect. I instantly waited on him in his cabinet. My surprise and mortification were on him in his cabinet. My surprise and mortification very great when he told me of all that had passed. publication, the scurrilous articles against the President, the Minister of the Interior, and the Prefect of this de-partment, all which I learned for the first time, (though che Minister of the Interior, and the Fretect of this department, all which I learned for the first time, (though above I have alluded to a part in anticipation.) These proceedings was a source of great chagrin, coming as they appeared from the nation's guest on board of an Umited States steamer. The Prefect told me that none of the refugees would be permitted to land; if they did, after being officially advised of his orders, he would order them to be arrested. Onboard the steamer they were under the American flag; but he hoped Capt. Long would hurry his departure, which he requested me to communicate to him. With a knowledge of this breach of the sacred rights of national hospitality, and at the request of the Supreme Governor of this large and truly important department, having eight to ten thousand "Roman and other patriots" at all times ready for an emeute, and two hundred thousand inhabitants of all nations within the walls of this large city; under all these circumstances, my letter of the 30th of September was worded in the mildest manner. I, as a commercial consul, with no diplomatic powers, wrote to Capt. Long to request Mr. K. not to send any more are ticles to the paper "Le Peuple" while under the banner of the United States; as it would appear that we encouraged an attempt to create an emeute, or serious trouble. Capt. Long against his improvidence and evaptement. of the United States; as it would appear that we encouraged an attempt to create an emeute, or serious trouble. Capt. Long, seeing his imprudence and excitement—his desire to gratify his revengeful feelings, and compromitions the nag—thought proper to are able averagets, which I think he was correct in doing. My privileges are evry subordinate in a commercial post, but a Minister or Chargé has full powers. If Mr. Kinney, Chargé at Turin, was alarmed for the existing good intelligence between the two countries, owing to Mr. K.'s conduct, in so retired a spot as Spezzia, at the same time the frigate in quarantine, ordered her off without waiting the arrival of the coal bought at Genoa, how must I have felt in this city with so much combustible matter to create wide-spread ruin? Has any thing been said to exoite the feelings of any one of really true delicacy of conduct, or to justify in the ruin? Has any thing been said to excite the feelings of any one of really true delicacy of conduct, or to justify in the most distant manner the course he takes, to abandon the noble frigate which the Government sent for him and his followers of all nations, thus ungratefully insulting a generous people? The answer of Capt. Long of 30th September shows how he viewed the conduct of Mr. K. Previously, on the 28th September, like a disappointed girl, he had seized on the same flimsy excuse in his remarks to Capt. Long on the poop-deck of the steamer, which he believes will free him, in the opinion of the American people, of the foul stain of ingratitude and wanton insult; quitting the frigate to go to England, as his ambitions turbulent viewedirected, as the great stage on which, as tragic actor, he frigate to go to England, as his ambitions turbulent views directed, as the great stage on which, as tragic actor, he is to figure. I have seen a letter dated Constantinopie, 2d August, 1851, to a distinguished Hungarian, which says: "Mr. K. has agreed with the United States Charge to embark on board of the United States steamer Mississippi to go direct to the United States, of which he has a stage of the control of the United States of which he has a stage of the United States. sippi to go direct to the United States, of which he has no idea, but intends to quit her and go to England." His conduct since confirms it. (See Capt. Long's letter of 21st September to the Commodore.) On his arrival at Spezzia, he threw off the mask, and requested the Commodore to send him to this port, to enable him to pass through France, on his way to England, he to rejoin the steamer at Gibraltar, which, I believe, he never intended. The preparations in England for his reception, were long since preconcerted, with his knowledge, as his letter of 29th September, while on board the steamer, clearly proves. The Prefect, in my first interview to ask the permission to let him pass through this country, told me he had no intention of going to the United States. His letters and wild plans were, no doubt, all known to the Governments of Austria and France. He misconstrues every thing to suit his plans, and his letter is a studied production, all for stage effect.

Not anticipating any misunderstanding, as I had been

tion, all for stage effect.

Not anticipating any misunderstanding, as I had been devoted to him, I went on board of the steamer to take leave of him. Captain Long met me at the gangway; handed to me Mr. K.'s letter of the 30th Sep. tember. I glanced rapidly over it, and clearly saw the object; it was a miserable subterfuge to quit the frigate, in order to go to England, and remain longer there than the steamer with any propriety could be detained at Gibraltar. I remained some time in the cabin before he made his entrance. In a theatrical manner, he asked me to walk into his state-room. Somewhate-roited he became to walk into his state-room. Somewhat excited, he began with stating that I had accused him with compromitting the flag of the United States, which was a grave charge; that I had not acted as the representative of an independent nation of fifty millions. This excitement now increased, to which I attribute the mistake in numbers. As creased, to which I attribute the mistake in numbers. As he was under the banner of my country, I kept cool and quite collected; told him I regretted that he had misconstrued my letter to Capt. Long. He replied that he had not; that I had accused him of compromitting the flag, which was a grave charge, and he should appeal to the people of the United States. He often mentioned the people, and that they should judge; that I had driven him from the Mississippi. I stated to him the excitement in the city, of which he had the proof by the boats around the steamer, and the dense crowd in the jetée. I wrote as the Prefect of this department requested. He ranted about prison, national insult, &c. I was anxious to place the affair in its true light, so that the sober second thought might calm down his malignant feelings towards this Govmight calm down his malignant feelings towards this Gov-ernment, which he was venting on Capt. Long and myself as the authors of his intended departure from the steamer, and not of his own intention before he went on board. I assured him no offence was intended, and that nothing could be more distant from my mind; that I had no diplomatic powers; was only a commercial consul, and was bound by my instructions to obey and respect the laws of this country, which was my duty, and I should do so. Here was the tender point; these laws were in opposition to his ungovernable will. Fearfully excited, he replied in a louder tone, and with insolent gestures; "Yes, sir, the laws of the country, but not the whims of Mr. the Prefect; if only a commercial consul, you are perfectly acquainted with laws, diplomacy, &c., and you should never have permitted, as the representative of an independent

have permitted, as the representative of an independent nation, an insult."

He repeated over and over that I had driven him from the Mississippi; he would appeal to the people; his letter to be for the people; prison, grave charge, &c. I answered that my limited powers as Consul do not extend far; when at sea you will have nothing to do with me; even on board of this steamer, at this moment, I have no authority. I know the Prefect or Governor of this great department, and I shall respect him as such, as well as the laws of the land: and in this affair his orders come from Paris. He talked of prison as if he really thought he was in one, and that I should have resented the order. I found it useless that I should have resented the order. I found it useless to reason with him; he imagined his miserable excuse would release him from the stain of ingratitude and gross insult to the people of the United States. I feared the continuation of this unpleasant scene, wished him a pleasant voyage, bowed and retired; I in a cold, respectful manner, he like an Oriental satrap. The growd in the boats and in the jetée cheered with loud shouts as the steamer beautifully dashed through the new port, which were returned by the strangers, men, and women, all on the poop-deck. I came ashore in the pilot boat; on landing found a body of troops were returning from the new port where the steamer had been anchored, no doubt stationed there in case of need.

Being the nation's guest, I pledged myself, as its representative, if permitted to come on shore, he should respect

Being the nation's guest, I pledged myself, as its representative, if permitted to come on shore, he should respect the laws of the land, and not endeavor to excite trouble, nor quit Marseilles by land. I told him and his companions the pledge I had given. He said nothing would be done on his part, and that all he desired was to pass through France on his way to England. At this time he was not aware of the influence he had over the Socialists of this country; discovering it, he violated every breach of hospitality to France, showed his ingratitude, and was insulting the United States. If Mr. Marsh, United States Minister, had been at Constantingle during the summer. sulting the United States. If Mr. Marsh, United States Minister, had been at Constarkinople during the summer, as he expressed on board of the steamer, M. Kossuth would probably have taken a different route, not even the empty premise of going in the steamer to the United States. As an appeal is to be made to the people of the United States, I beg leave to state to the Department that, if an insult had been offered to the flag, I would have promptly resented it, and would never have permitted the proud banner of my country, "coute qu'il coute," to be tarnished. I have had some dicussions with this Government, and in every instance, as I have always been right, the amende honorable has been made as fully as I could have desired.

I have, throughout this affair, acted from the best of my abilities, with a firm determination to respect the laws of this country, at the same time to support my own rights; and I flatter myself my conduct will meet the approbation of the Government and the people.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN L. HODGE, U. S. Consul. To the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.